NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANS-PORTATION COMPANY. NEW YORK AND NEWARK. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

From the foot of Courtlandt street, New York.

(Every day – Sunday sate epted.)

Leaves New York

A. M. At P. M. At 74 A. M. At 14 P. M.

do do, 34 do, 32 do, 34 do, 45 do, 64 do, 7 do, 11 do do.

7 do, 11 do do.

From the foot of Courtlandt street.

Leave New York, Leave Newark.

1. 9 A. M. and 14 P. M. at 14 F. M. and 16 P. M.

NEW YORK, ELIZABETH TOWN,

Leave New York.

Leave Elizabeth Town.

7 A. M.

The trains for Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, c., connect with the 9 A M, 2 and 4% P M trains from New ork, daily, Sandaya excepted.

Fare between New York and Elizabeth Town 25 cents.

Fare between do and Somerville, 75 cents.

FW YORK RAHWAY AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Hahway,
The fare in the 5% and 7% A. M. train from New Brunsick, and 2% and 4% P. M. train from New York, has been re duced. New York and New Brunswick, to 50 cepts.

and Rahway to

Passengers who procure their tickets at the ticket office, receive a ferry ticket grafts. Tickets are received by the conductor only on the day when purchased.

WINTER ARBA GGEMENT.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE DIRECT.

Via Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Borden town and Burkington.

Leave New York, from the foot of Liberty street, daily, at 9 A M and 4% P M.

The morning Line proceeds to Bordentown, from thence by steamond to Philadelphia.

The Evening Line proceeds direct to Camden, (opposite Philadelphia) without change of cars.

Passengers will procure their tickets at the office foot of Liberty street, where a commodious steamboat will be in readiness, with baggare crates on board.

Philadelphia baggare crates are conveyed from city to city, without being opened by the way.

Each train is provided with a Ladies Car, in which are apartments and dressing rooms expressly for the Ladies use.

Hetarung, the lines leave Philadelphia from the foot of Chestnut street by railroad from Camden, at 9 o'clock A M, and 5 o'clock, P M.

The Lines for Baltimore, leave Philadelphia at 7 A M, and 4 P M, being a continuation of the lines from New York.

\$28.300**

PALLY PACKAGE EXPRESS CAR FOR ALBANY.

DAILY PACKAGE. EXPRESS CAR FOR ALBANY, TROY, AND BUFFALO.

By the Housatonic Rail Rose, remains through from this City to Albany in Twelve Hours.
Leaves at 70 clock in the morning.
The subscribers have made arrangements with the Housatoni Rail Read Company, to run an Express Car (exclusively for our own purpose) daily, over their road with the passeoger train, running through to Albany in twelve hours, and are now prepared to receive and forward at low rates, Specie, Bank Notes, Fackages, Bales and Cases of Goods, &c., for any of the above named or intermediate places. PULLEN & COPP'S

NEW YORK, ALBANY, TROY AND MONTREAL

Mesers. Hamden & Co. having disposed of their route
from New York to Albany and Troy, the subscribers, the old conductors of Harnden & Co's Northern
Express, from New York, will continue to rou as
heretofore, leaving New York, Albany and Troy, Daily, and
connect at Troy with Jacobs' Montreal Express, and will forward Specie, Bank Notes, Packages. Bundles, Cases of Goods,
&c., to any place between New York and Montreal, and
throughout the Canada's. Also East, from Troy and Albany to
Boston, and Weat from Albany to Bunfalo.

All business entracted to their charge will be promptly atended to. Talticolas attention will be paid to the collection
of in thes, drafts, socceptances, &c., and prompt returns made for
the same.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON KAIL ROAD LINE.

Via Norwich and Worcester Railauads.
Composed of the following superior steamers running in concertion with the Norwick & Worcester and Worcester & Boson Rail RasiaWORCESTER, Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt.
NEW HAVEN, Capt. J. K. Dustan.
CLEOPATRA, Capt.
On and after Monday, Nov.21st, this line will be run tri-week-

The new and splendid steamhout NEW HAVEN, Captain J. R. Dastan, will leave ever Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon, at 4 of colock.

Passeagers for Boston will be forwarded immediately on the strival of the above boats at Norwich, and will proceed without change of can or begings.

For further information, enquire at the office of For further information, enquire at the office of All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above boats or ewners.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL AND

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,
Of 1300, tenn and 446 horse power each.
Under contract with the Lords of the Admiralty. ART

id fer. ...—Merchandize and Specie (except for personal ex-shipped ander the name of luggage will be charged a and hable to Custom House Regulations. Apply to D. BRIGHAM, JR., No. 3 Wall-st.

On and after Dec. 3d, the steamer STATEN ISLANDEA, will run as follows, partil further notice:

EAVE STATEN ISLAND. NEW YORK.

3X A. M.

124.

2P. M.

REGULLAR OPPOSITION TO A COMME REGULAR OPPOSITION TO CATS

KILL, and intermediate landings, without tow
barres—Regular days from Catastill, Mon
days, Wednesdays and Fridays. From New York, Tuesdoys,
Thursdays and Faturdays.—Fare to or from Catastill, 50 cents.—Berths 25 cents.—Buper 25 cents.

The new and fust steamer WAVE, Captain Vanderbilt, will
leave Robinson at, pter Thursday Nov. 17th, at five o'clock.
For further particular inquire of the ca tain on board. By
ransing an the days above named, there will be a daily com
munication between Catastill and New York (and intermediate
places) for freight and passage at reduced prices.

nor

BLACK BALL, or Old Line LIVERPOOL
Packets.—Regular Packet of 19th of January.—The
ROUTH AMERICA, Capt David G Bailey, will sail positively on Thursday, the 19th inst., her regular day.
The accommodations of this favortic and well known line
for cabin, 2d cabin and atterage passengers are unsurpassed by
any other. Parries returning to the old country will find it to
their comfort and advan upe to relect this conveyance. For
passage, and to scente good betths, will please make early
application on board, floot of Beekman street, or to the subscribers.

America, and sail for Liverpool on the last front value.

on the 1st of February.

BOYD & HINCKEN,
No. 2 Tomine Puilder No 9 Tontine Building.

SCOTLAND AND WALES.—Persons proceed on or remuting money to any part of the old country can at at times obtain rom the subscribers drafts at sight, for any summent on the Royal Bank of Ireland and on Messrs Freescult, treats, Ames & Lo, Bankens, London, which are pair towns of the United Ringdom. For terms, apply or address, I by latter, host brid, to

PASSAGE FOR SAVANAH.—Frat Recular Processing Processing

My Wife. For her black and restless eye, I must live or I must die; Its tender glance has won my heart— From it I can never part.

Fairer 'han the ancient Queen, In her form much grace is seen, She binds me with a silken cord, For I would be her lave or lord.

Her high forehead, snowy white, Jewelled by her eyes so bright, Rests upon a Grecian nose, Above the damask of the rose;

For her cheeks partake that hue. Can those ruby lips be true? Yes—I hear a voice divine, Whisper, she is a ndly thine. For possession I give praise; May God lengthen out our days— For her t eart I love her still, For her mind and for her will.

New York, Jan'y. 1843.

Indianapolis. [Correspondence of the Herald.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND , Sth Jan. 1843. Western Politics and Partyism in Indiana-The Legislature, and some of its Members-Political Character of the Legislature-Editors-Indianapolis-Morals-Women, &c.

JAS. GORDON BENNETT, Esq : -Perhaps no places are so much infested with corrupt managing knaves, generally denominated politicians, as the capitals of the different States, during the sittings of their several Legislatures. Indianapolis, like all other places of a like character, is just now the theatre of as much political villainyand manœuvring as one might expect to meet with in a year's travel over this democratic continent. This

exceptionable trait in the characters of our political exceptionable trait in the characters of our political jugglers is not cosfined to the furtherance of one political object, nor to the attainment of success in any one favorite measure; but it has diffused itself gradually over and through every single act of legislation in which the great political questions now dividing the people of this government, can at all be brought to have influence. Indeed, our houses of legislation are meral lazar-houses of corruption and damning villany, in which each mountebank of a day's notoriety, strives with his fellow for preferment, either in wasting away the people's money in selling. ing villany, in which each mountebank of a day's notoriety, strives with his fellow for preferment, either in wasting away the people's money in sell-aggrandizement, or in helping some Eevê of the party to fatten on the public crib. Both parties are alike culpable, and are equally guilty of imposing upon the people, and wheedling their immediate constituents into a belief of their own moral honesty and incorruntibility. I could wish, sir, that some such bold and fearless advocate of the people's rights as yourself, were amongst us—that some one who dared to apply the lash to cozening political demagoguism and knavery, would look in upon the practical mal-practices of those who are sent here for the great and responsible purpose of relieving a suffering people—a people borne down with merous taxation; we might in such case expect a slight reform—a change in the current of corruption. As it is, there is no hope of such change, and Indiana is destined to grovel through years of embarrassment as she may! Heaven help her. Her situation is lamentable.

Go with me, however, for a moment, and view the meterial which the source is such ladianal as the state of the content of the co

through years of embarrassment as she may! Heaven help her. Her situation is lamentable.

Go with me, however, for a moment, and view the materiel which the sovereigns of Indiana have herded together in the two Houses of the Legislature. Here we are in the House, and you must acknowledge that the coup d'æil is rather imposing.—
The Speaker is a man of common abilities—a good democrat, however, in his way, and one who is opposed to all sorts of innovation upon the established doctrines of democracy. He is wayward, and at times untractable; having unlimited confidence in his own political sagacity, and his knowledge of men and legislation, of which latter some year's attendance as a member, has made him pretty well acquainted. That large good looking personage on the right of the Speaker, with a coutenance expressive of a good deal of intellect, mixed up with a great desire to be a prominent politician, is a Mr. Bradley, member from Laporte.—He is decidedly a leader among the whigs, and occasionally comes down upon such unfortunates of the locofocos as stir him up, with a startling energy of eloquence and sarcasm. Mr. B. is spoken of by his party as a cardidate for Lieutenant Governor, and as such will doubtless secure the suffrages of the whigs generally. Immediately in front of the clerk sits Gov. Brown, formerly of Ohio, and once Commissioner of the General Land Office—At a glance, you are convinced that you have before you a man of experience, of worth, and of amiaof the whigs generally. Immediately in front of the clerk sits Gov. Brown, formerly of Ohio, and once Commissioner of the General Land Office—At a glance, you are convinced that you have before you a man of experience, of worth, and of amiability of character. He is regarded as one of the soundest and most respectable among the democrats of the House. Just behind Gov. B. shuffles in and out of his seat, and is constantly on the qui vive, Mr. Wm. J. Brown, member from Marion, a man who is famous for tact, mancuvring and modesty, three qualities which have made him what he is, and which have, and are now rendering him exceedingly beloved—almost to destraction—by the democratic party (with whom he professes to jibe) the leading members of which have determined to take him "out of circulation," as soon as the Senatorial election shall have taken place. Mr. Brown is sapposed to be a creditor to the State for a large amount—but he is too kind-hearted to put the poor State into jail. That large square built person who is striding through the lobby behind the Speaker's chair, with "thundering echo and frightful pace," is Dr. Davis, an ex-member of Congress, and last winter Speaker to this House. He is an acknowledged Pericles, and possesses just such an influence in the House as his ability to set right the numbsculls of the party might be expected to give him. The Doctor is busily engaged this winter in fixing a Congressional District. He is a locofoco, dyed in the Iwool, and occasionally lights upon the British whigs with a fearful destructiveness. That little gentleman who is now addressing the House in relation to the trust funds of the State, and ever and anon grows portentous in his own loud and clamorous threatenings, is Mr. Gorman, of Menroe—an elegant little chap, beloved by the ladies, and who presumes upon his elovation, and taking up the time of the House with lengthened harangues, which wear out the patience of the members. As a debater, however, he ranks among the foremost in the Holse most rabid of the l

bled with a natural defection in the organs of speech, which upfits him for public debate. Rev Mr. Tevis sits next—u man who is remarkable for breadth of forehead and immensity of brain. It is shrewdly supposed by some that he has wonderfully expanded the dimensions of his forehead by a very injudicious use of his razor in the neighborhood of the temples. He seldom speaks—perhaps has nothing to say, and therein he exhibits more wisdom than those around him. On the other side of the Hall, his eyes flashing indignantly, and his eloquent head bristling with porcupine import, wonderfully gapes with astonishment and awe, the precocious member from Jennings, Mr. Rich, a youth of twen ty-one years, whom the talent of that county have senthere to legislate for them. He unites, in a preeminent degree, the qualities of a schoolman and the fledgling politician, and is, as near as one can conceive, the embodied conception of a Talleyrand immediately adjoining him, is Mr. Robinson of Carroll, a second rate leader in the democratic ranks, Mr. R. is a pretty fair debater, and a tolerable reasoner, and occasionally stirs up a good deal of merriment in the House.

I cannot in this letter give you a full description of the more wonderful members of the House—Suffice it, such a Legislature never before convened in the State of Indiana. Wisdom and liberality (so far as they are possessed of the ability.) seems to be ruling principles with them, and there is no concise means of disposing of such gender other than that adopted by a celebrated character—"the devil never before herded together such a mass of irredeemed and irredeemable Solons."

The political complexion of the present Legislature is, as near as can be, a tie. The death of a democratic member, a day or so since, has given the whige a decided advantage, and they will take the earliest means to profit by that advantage. It is not probable, however, that the election for Senator will take placej until after the State conventions

have made their nominations. The democrats hold theirs on the 9th, the whigs on the Monday succeeding. Much excitement is apparent among the leading men of both parties, and this excitement is not likely to be allayed by the character of the important business before this Legislature. The districting of the State, which is at present occupying the attention of both Houses, will be attended with a good deal of difficulty. Both parties are striving for the mastery, and they display not a little cunning in the manner in which each propose to divide the State. It is to be hoped, that in the present state of parties, a pretty fair action will be had on this subject. Each party is jealous of the other, and watches with eager eye the slightest movement towards gerrymandering.

on this subject. Each party is jealous of the other, and watches with eager eye the slightest movement towards gerrymandering.

The editorial frateraity here are very despicable. The parties are becoming heartily sick of their organs, and, it is easily to be seen, intend as soon as possible, to be rid of the Journal and Sentinel—papers disgraceful, and reflecting great discredit upon the parties they profess to support.

Indianapolis is very dull this winter. The state of morals is proportioned to the number of visitants during the session of the Legislature. The character of the town is decidedly moral, and approaches very far towards religious; yet the unbridled license of the many who come here as lobby members and ookers-on, disturbs not a little the serenity and morality of the good citizens. Indianapolis, however, is a pleasant place—has much the appearance of a city—and can lay claim to a great share of the virtues which adorn our southern cities and towns, hospitality and general benevolence. Added to this, is the charms which spring from the society of hosts of beautiful and accomplished women, who are every day seen in the lobbies of the capitol, smiling upon the list of bachelor members, and greeting with unaffected warmth their acquaintances among the older and more staid. There may be seen the gay and charming Miss E. M—s; the stately and voluptuous Miss M.W—t; the laughing and interesting Miss A.T—t; the accomplished and classic Miss S—; the lovely and ingenious Miss J.N—d; the witty and vivacious Mrs. W—k; the amis-ble and discreet Mrs. B—r, and the angelic and Circe-like Miss S.P—r, who, together with a troop of others, teeming with beauty and charming virtues, go to make up a society delightfully pleasant and agreeable.

with a troop of others, teeming with beauty and charming virtures, go to make up a society delightfully pleasant and agreeable.

This is but a slight and imperfect sketch of the many things which it attempts. In future numbers I hope to improve, and there is every reason to suppose that a gayer season, both in political and social life, is at hand. I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to apprise you of the doings of the Legislature in relation to the election of U.S. Senator, as well as of all other matters of importance.

Your friend, C.

Springfield, Mass.

Springfield, (Mass.,) Jan. 12th, 1843. Fashionable Movements in Springfield-Grand Ball -Ladies and Dresses-Leaders of the Fashion-Breaking up of the River-A Pulpit Filled. MR. JAMES G. BENNETT:-

DRAR SIR :-The rich and racy correspondence with which the pages of your excellent journal is daily filled, and the eagerness with which it is sought after, is the strongest evidence of its popularity, and cannot fail o convince the most skeptical of its wide-spread circulation-and while it finds its way into every parlor, and is the inmate of every boudoir, is not the less a usefull companion to the man of business. It has now been a long time since any of your corres condents from this section of the "land of steady habits" has flourished a quill for your edification. Perhaps a brief history of the "sayings and doings in this flourishing little village would not be uninteresting to you and the numerous readers of the "Herald."

esting to you and the numerous readers of the "Herald."

The "New Year" here, was ushered in with rather more noise and bustle, than is usual on such occasions, it being the day preceding the annual ball given by the fire department of Springfield—and as it is probably the most recherche affair of the season, it is not extraordinary that the note of preparation, for weeks previous, should be distinctly perceptible. The committee of arrangements, consisting of six of the most popular and gentlemanly members of the department, having fixed upon "Masonic Hall" as a dancing room, decorated it for the occasion, and no former effort has ever been crowned with more complete success—numerovs and beautiful transparencies, representing some extraordinary exploits achieved by some of their intrepid members, were among the most conspicuous ornaments—miniature engines, of exquisite workmanship, and other implements indicative of the or-der to which they belong, were interspersed through the room, rendering the whole a most sublime and

the room, rendering the whole a most sublime and gorgeous scene.

The eventful evening at length arrived, gladdening the heart of many a beauteous "belle," and rendering the 2d of January, 1843, famous in the annals of tashionable lite in Springfield. The threatening aspect of the skies during the morning, caused many a fair bosom to beat high with fear, that the evening would prove inauspicious, and mar their brightest anticipations of happiness. The night was indeed sormy, yet the ladies donned their sweetest smiles and gayest attire, and sleighs filled with their fair freight continued to arrive until the spacious hall was iffled to overflowing. At eight o'clock the ball was opened by G. D—t, Esq., and his amiable lady; the floor was soon filled with beautiful ladies, whose fair countenances lighted up with the glow of excitement, as they were whirled through the mazy circles of the dance.

It would seem almost invidious to particularise,

ment, as they were whirled through the mazy circles of the dance.

It would seem almost invidious to particularise, where there was such a multitude of beautiful and intelligent ladies, but I trust that you will allow me to trespass upon your time sufficient to notice a few of the reigning belles of the evening. The "bright particular star" was Mrs. M., of Boston; her elegant form was displayed to the best advantage beneath a black velvet bodice and skirt of pink, her raven tresses and sparkling black eyes contrasting admirably with a skin of snowy whiteness. The two Misses E. attracted unusual attention by their sylphlike figures and naivé manners. Miss F. was the theme of praise, for the simplicity of her costume and modest demeanor. Miss W. looked truly lovely; her tall and beautiful form arrayed in white, her pure and classic features lighted up by the excitement of the dance, rendered her an object of universal admiration. Mrs. M. also attracted much attention. Mrs C., the accomplished lady of a member of Congress, was constantly surrounded by a crowd of admirers. Miss D. was neatly attired, and drew forth many commendations, particularly from Mr. T. but time and snace will not allow of a memory. drew forth many commendations, particularly from Mr. T.; but time and space will not allow of a more lengthy notice of this mighty array of beauty, and will necessarily preclude all notice of the gentle-

men.

At II o'clock, the band struck up a march from "Norma," and the whole company descended to the room below to supper. Here a scene presented itself that my humble pen instinctively shrinks from any attempt at description. The managers deserve great credit for their unweareid exertion to promote the comfort and hangages of all who participated in great credit for their unweareid exertion to promote the comfort and happiness of all who participated in the amusements of the evening; and the occasion will long be remembered as the gala-day of 1843.

Our river, the noble Connecticut, has this day disrobed itself of its winter habiliments, and doned its summer apparel. The water is extremely high, and the ice is rapidly carried off by the current.

The seventh Congregational Church in this place is this day dedicated, and the Rev. Mr. Porterinstalled pastor over it.

Hampden.

FRANKFORT, KY., 7th Jan., 1843. DEAR SIR :-

The election for Senator came on to-day, and resulted in the choice of the present incumbent, J. J Crittenden, over Col. R. M. Johnson, by a majority

nere on Monday next, when R. M. Johnson will be nominated for the Presidency.

The Rev. Thomas Malcolm preached the most interesting sermon I have ever heard-the subject was, 'sin will be punished." His text was, 22d chapter Jeremiah, 24th verse. Mr. M. graduated at Prince Jeremiah, 24th verse. Mr. M. graduated at Princeton, N. J., is a son of the Rev. Howard Malcom, late missionary to the Burman empire, and now President of Georgetown College. Mr. Malcom is about twenty years old, and one of the finest speakers in the west. His youthful appearance and devotedness to the cause of his Savior, brings crowds to hear the message that he is the bearer of. Although so young, he has charge of the Second Baptist Church, in Louvisville, where his labor is almost charge of.

charge of.
Among the ladies arrived recently is Miss E. P.
of Louisville.
P. S.—Sunday morning.
It snowed last night
to the depth of 18 inches.

Albany. ndence of the Herald.] ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1843. Settlement of the Public Printing Business-Appointments - More of the Office Seekers - The Con-

tract Bill, &c. We have quite stirring times here for the last two lays, growing out of the fierce contest that is going among the claimants for the State printing. The Senate have had two sessions (Thursday and Friday) characterized by most exciting debates, and all between the locos. Last night they were in ession until 10 o'clock, when the bill, giving the nomination of State Printer to the Governor, and allowing each House to choose their own printer, was passed by a vote of 16 to 12. The objection to Mr. Foster's amendment, urged in the discussion, was that it was vesting additional power in the Executive branch of the Government, which it was contended was already too powerful. It was insinuated, nay, directly charged in the course of the debate, that Mr. Foster was induced to offer this amendment because he had some candidate, whose claims he did not dare to leave the Legislature in joint ballot to decide upon. There is but little doubt but that this quarrel grew out of the conflicting claims of the candidates. The bill was sent to the Assembly to day for concurrence, and will come up for consideration on Monday. In the House its passage is doubtful, and the discussion is likely to be still more violent.

The Governor and Senate made two appointments to-day. Wm. Mitchell, surrogate for Wyoming county, vice Henry Putnam resigned, and Joseph Blair, Judge of Fulton county, vice Thaddeus St. John, removed from the county.

Below I give you some additions to the list of office seekers, with some corrections of those already sent: contended was already too powerful. It was insinu-

ready sent:-

ready sent:

James Conner, city of New York, Inspector of Ashes.

Varian (brother to Isaac L.) do do do

Mshoney, New York, Inspector of Staves.

A. M. C. Smith, do Superintendent State Prison.
John Orser, do Inspector of Ashes.

Em nuel B. Hart. do do do

Elian Purdy, do do do

Conrad Swackhammer, New York, Flour Inspector.

E. G. Bouton, do do do

Henry E. Riell do Tobacco Inspector.

Jesse West, do do do

P. ter Esquirrol, do do do do

J. D. Stevenson, do do do J. D. Stevenson, do do do Alex. F. Vache, New York, Health Officer at the Quar

antine. John C. Coachman, New York, Harbor Master. John C. Coachman, New York, Harbor Master.

James Ludlow, do do do
James Hagan, do do do do
Henry Vandewater, do Inspector General of Dom
tic Liquors.

— Higgins, do Inspector of Hops.
James A Cosse, do Inspector of Green Hides.

Judges Hoes, of Columbia, Bank Commissioner.

T Munsell, of Albany, Lumber Inspector.

— McCall, do do do
Peter G. Stevens, do de do

A. M. C. Smith has many friends here, and is strongly backed. I should not be surprised if he re-ceived the nomination, and of his capabilities to dis-charge the duties, all who know him can bear evi-

den e. Tom Riley, of the 5th Ward Hotel, is here. I don't hear that Tom wants any office in particular himself, but he's come to help somebody else.—
Tom is a great man; he goes heart and soul for his friends.

Tom its a great man, no beginning the surprise and chagrin of many of your New York locofoces here, the Senate have most unceremoniously kicked the bill from the House in relation to contracts by the New York Corporation to death. The committee, consisting of the Senators from the

The committee, consisting of the Senators from the first district, unanimously reported that it ought not to pass. This is unfeeling, isn't it, after the exertions made by Messrs. Jones and Daly, and others of the city delegation, to drive it through? Can't you console them a little?

In the Legislature to-day, there was nothing of importance done in either branch. Several standing committees were appointed in the Senate.—
They were in Executive session for the first time to-day. The probability is that a large number of appointments will be made the coming week, of which I shall keep you duly advised.

The weather here still continues mild, although the river is not open clear through. The ice is said to be still very firm between New Baltimore and Pouthkeepsie. But for this, a boat would have been at our pier from New York ere this.

The city is at present quite lively, owing to the great number of strangers in town. There is really an army of office seekers, and walking up State street, one has to look thrice to satisfy himself that he is not actually in New York, so many of your citizens are here. Indeed one New Yorker it is said

street, one has to look thrice to satisfy himself that he is not actually in New York, so many of your citizens are here. Indeed one New Yorker, it is said, actually forgot himself the other day, and thought when the House adjourned and the members and office seekers were coming out of the capitol, that he was really in some locofoco meeting in the New York Park, so many of the usual attendants there did he meet. He found out his mistake, however, on moving that Mr. Grant take the chair.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]
PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, Dec. 27, 1842. Feverish State of Anxiety among the Women-State

I again have the extreme satisfaction of writing you a line, but time not permitting, I shall only acquaint you of the state of our markets, &c.; however, I cannot deprive myself of the pleasure of men tioning to you the enthusiasm that prevails among the old women, married or unmarried, and especial y among the pretty Creole girls-the blackeyed, innocent creatures bewitch all the soft headed of he sterner sex, and effectually draw them into hose ecstacies better felt than described, I allude to those ecstacies better felt than described, I allude to the project in view of erecting a monument commemorative of the public services of General Simon Bolivar in the revolutionary war; but taking into consideration the cost of such a monument to be imported, I hardly think it necessary to say that as yet their laudable exertions have not been compensated with an amount sufficient to pay the charges of importing, saying nothing about the original cost of it, and therefore we may set the whole down as a failure.

Business for the last four months has been quite brisk among the financiers; but with the regular honest merchants very little doing; however, by the months of January and February, when the crops will be bronght in things must, as is natural, become brisker. Coffee, what has come in for the last few days past, sold at 7½ a 8½. Hides S a 10 per lb, (ox and cow.) Indigo S a 9 s lb F. Cotton no sale, and not called for. The Am schrs Florence, and F. R. Belton, both of which will leave in a few days for Baltimore. The American Hermaphrodite Brig. Virginia Trader, of Philadelphia, via Laguayra, arrived here on the 22nd inst., and sailed sailed same day for New Orleans, in ballast.

Before Judge Hammond.

Jan. 16.—James Crawley, vs. John Martin.—This was an action of assumpsit, brought for the recovery of wages for services rendered. It appeared that Croley and Martin entered into an agreement, the terms of which were, that Croley was to work for the term of one year at the tailoring business, for Martin, for which Martin wast opay him \$75, and teach him the trade. Croley, in pursuance of his agreement, went to work, and continued at the business with Martin from Sept. 7th to Nov. 24th, when Martin told him that business was slack, and he thought it advisable to dispense with his services. Accordingly, Croley got his walking ticket, and he brought has action for the injury thereby done him.

The agreement was fully proved by a fellow chip of the plaintiff, whose testimony was given with all the frankness and independence of that highly respectable class of cifizens called merchant tailors. The services rendered by Croley were also proved.

The defence set up was dissbedience on the part of Groey, by which he worked a forfeiture of his right of action under his agreement. To prove this, several witnesses made their appearance on the stand. Among them, and not the least conspicuous in symmetry, dress and address was a young man mamed O'Neil, who testified that he dropt in some fineday to Martin's store; saw Croley there, and saw Martin give him some work, which he, the said Croley, refused to operate upon. The refusal the witness interred from the sullen rollings of Croley's eye, for he did not refuse in words. The witness could not tell the size of the shop, or whether his legs were under him or his sinews jutting out in dne proportion. The defence failed in establishing disobedience, whether he sat in a workmanlike manner, or whether his legs were under him or his sinews jutting out in dne proportion. The defence failed in establishing disobedience, week and board, if he would resume his place. After the summi g up of counsel, Judge Hammond charged the judy in a succinct and clear manner.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 15.

I told you in my last that the Philadelphians were musical people, and while I write my ears are regaled with the chimes of St. Peter's and Christ Churches, wafting holy music to the sense and inviting the visits of the faithful. I think you can hardly find any city in the Union to excel ours in the beauty and variety of its chimes. The "Stabat Mater," as performed last evening, was a most delightful entertainment, and was listened to by an immense and highly gratified audience. Burton's benefit last night was a plump one, and Mrs. Thorne played Jack Shephard to a good house notwithstanding. The weather is is clear and the air as warm and soft as balmy spring. As the world is to end in April next, Povidence will, no doubt, arrange the weather in the different sections of country ac cording to the deserts of the inhabitants, (at least, Hague, the weather king, says so.) We wish you may have as pleasant a day in New York, but take the liberty of doubting it. Not a word new stirring. the beauty and variety of its chimes. The "Stabat

Before Judge Kent.

Jan. 16th.—Moore vs. Craig—Continued.—The Court room was excessively crowded this morning, to hear the details of this interesting case—the substance of which we have already reported.

At the opening of the Court, Miss Moore was again recalled to relate the particulars of the "Hoboken jaunt."—
The testimony was substiantially what we have already reported.

The testimony was substiantially what we have already reported.

The evidence for the prosecution here closed, and Mr. Barber opened for the defence. He said he should show that the affair had been greatly exaggerated; and offer evidence in mitigation of damages.

John Camparll.—I was at the house 122 Warren street, on that 17th of April. There was a party there, and we all drank brandy. I saw Elizabeth after she came out of the room; I did not notice any thing particular in her appearance; she did not cry. Brandy was sent for a second time, and Elizabeth drank the health of several of the party. Elizabeth and John were absent in the bedroom from half to three quarters of an hour. In the course of the conversation, I told Elizabeth I was sorry she was so engaged—meaning, to be married to John Craig—as I would have paid attention to her myself. She replied, that she was not engaged to John Craig, nor any other man, but was free to keep company with whom she was a mind to.

that she was not engaged to John Craig, nor any other man, but was free to keep company with whom she was a mind to.

Cross Examined.—Craig was imprisoned in Centre street on a criminal charge in relation to this matter, for a day or two. He is a blacksmith by trade, but is not in business for himself. In relation to the bedroom stair, I did not notice any difference at all, not the least, in dress, or appearance, or manner of Elizabeth or John when they came back, from what it was when they went out. The room where the party was, is about twelve or fourteen feet from the bedroom—but I heard no noise or cry at all from the bedroom—but I heard no noise or cry at all from the bedroom.

WM. Streatr, called by prosecution—He testified to the good character of Mr. Moore's ismity.

Cross-examined by Banker—Q. Did you ever know of any drinking at his house?

A. Yes, I have seen them frink.
Q. Well, did you ever go there when you did not see some of them drink?

A. Yes. I have seen some of them drinking. [Laughter.]

A. Yes. I have seen some of them drinking. [Laughter.]
Q. That is not my question. Did you ever call there when some one of the family was not drinking?
A. Yes. I have been there when some of 'em has been irinking and some of 'em not drinking. [More laughter.]
Q. Will you please to attend to my question. Did you ever call at Mr. Moore's house when you did not see some one of the family drink?
A. Itell you again I have seen some of them drink.—[Increased laughter.]
By Judge Kent—Have you always seen the family drink every time you have called there?
A. Yes. I have called there when I did not see any drinking, because there was nothing to drink. [Laughter.]

ter.]
By Barser—Do they always drink whenever they can

By Barrer—Do they always drink whenever they can get it?

A. Yes. I suppose they do.

Several other witnesses were called on both sides.—
They testified to some considerable drinking at Moore's house, also to card playing, sometimes for "pennies just to keep the game straight."

Judge Kent's Charge.—In the course of his remarks, the Judge observed that the law allowed, in the question of damages, that the Jury might go into all the damages of the case—the feelings of the father, the injury to his daughter, the disgrace to his house and family. He observed that the charge of rape is one that is easily made and easily proved, but hard to be refuted. The law looks upon the charge of rape by one man upon one woman, with much suspicion. One of the circumstances against the testimony of Miss Moore is that she should not have cried out so as to have been heard either by the party in the other room, nor by the little sister who went to the door. The Judge here reviewed the testimony in the case, paying a handsome compliment to little Miss Aun Moore. Whether a rape had actually been committed or not, is for the Jury to decide. Violence is not necessary to make out a cause of action. The Judge's charge was short, as the jacts were easily remembered and the law

plain.

The Jury in this case, after an absence of little more than an hour, brought in a verdict of \$1000 damages against the defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Hart and Burlock. For defend-

General Sessions.

Before Recorder Talmadge, Judge Lynch, and Aldermen Underwood and Martin.

Before Recorder Talmadge, Judge Lynch, and Aldermen Underwood and Martin.

James R. Whitting, District Attorney.

Jan. 16.—Trial of Michael J. Sallenger.—This German was put upon his trial for forgery in the third degree, in attempting to pass a lorged check for the sum of \$2,409,62, drawn on the Union Bank, by Ketchum & Olcott, payable to C. W. Vorwerck, and by him enforsed to Saxton and Palmer. The check was made payable at the Union Bank, and dated February 2d, 1842.

Bergamin F. Allaine, a you g man, was called and worn.—I know the prisoner at the bar- I met him last spring at the corner of Water and Pearl streets; he handed me a check and asked me to draw the money for it, I told him I would, but suspecting that something was wrong, I took it to my employer, Samuel Campbell, who told me to take the check to Ketchum & Olcott, the drawers, which I did, and they pronounced it a forgery; the accused told me to go with the check to Saxton and Palmer's, to whom it was made payable, but I did not take it there; when I went back for him, the accused was gone; he gave me a check book on the Union Bank with the name of C. W. Vorwerck upon it; I suppose he gave me that to make it look all straigh.

Cross Examined by Durcher for defence.—I am about 16 years of age; I was in a lawyer's office at the time; it was about the middle of the day when I met the accused; this is the check he gave me; I know it by the amount, as also by a mark that I put on the corner of it at the police office that same afternoon; the check was in my possession about two hours before I gave it to Ketchum and Olcott; when I met the accused he had either a red or yellow handkerchief around his neck; he had on spectacles, but I lo not remember the color of them.

Hayav W. Olcovry, of the firm of Ketchum & Olcott, sworn.—The signature of this note is an imitation of my signature of our firm.

Cross-examined by Durcher for defence—I do not know that the accused may be prother of about \$2000—he could inting this check is that of the accused—he was y

A.—No, I have lived with her since 1831, and have had two children by her.

Witness here produced the hat that he wore that night, the rim of which was burned to a crisp, as also a hand kerchief with which he had wiped the vitriol from his face.

The defence proved that Porter, the accused, had on a plaid dress that night, which she tore up the same evening about 5 or 9 o'clock to make a bed spread from—also that the accused did not go out of the house that evening. Several other witnesses were called, who testified that Russell's character was very bad, and that they would not believe him under oath. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

cognizances were declared forfeited and ordered to be

Agron Hohorst, keeper of a disorderly house at the cor-ler of Sheriff and Stanton streets—Bailed by John Hucker, James Jones, for selling lottery policies at 90 Sheriff a. —Bailed by John Murtagh. Christian J. Tripler, indicted for grand larceny in tealing \$50 from John Howard—Bailed by John L. Mar-

stealing \$50 from John Howard—Bailed by John L. Martin.

George H. Frye, for grand larceny, in stealing \$170 from James Sherman—Bailed by Gibert Bogart and John W. Christie.

Stephen Mott, for an assault and battery on Jame P. Williams—Bailed by Charles Willett.

Samuel Young, for petit larceny, in stealing three dozen balls cotton cord, valued at fifty cents, from W. R. Hyde—Bailed by George Bagbie.

Notle Prosequi.—The District Attorney, by consent of Court, entered a noile prosequi in the indictment against Derick Gock, of No. 9 Centre Market Place, for keeping a disorderly house, he having moved away and the nuisance became abated.

Cese of Obscene Book Vender.—Cornelius Ryan, indicted on two bills for vending obscene books and prints, entered a plea of guilty, and was ordered to appear for sentence on Friday next.

Patrick Gillender enfered a plea of guilty to an assault and battery on Stewart Scott, and was fined the sum of \$5.00

Retrick Gillender enfered a plea of guilty to an assault and battery on Stewart Scott, and was fined the sum of \$5.00

Trial of Benjamin Stater.—This black fellow, who is imbleaded with John Moffatt, a white man, on several indictments for burglary and arson, was tried for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Samuel Martin, 109 Grand street, and steeling carpeting of the value of \$10. The burglary was proved, and a negress named Julia Williams, testified that the carpet that was stolen was given her by Slater, the prisoner. No defence was offered; and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

A Scond Trial.—Slater was then tried, with his associate John Moffatt, for the same offence, in breaking into the French Roman Catholic Church in Canal street, on the last of November, and stealing the silver sacrament vessels, lace, linen, candlesticks, &c., valued at \$170. The burglary was proved by the sexton of the church, and officer Sparks testified that the goods were found in possession of prisoner. The jury returned an immediate verdict of guilty against both the prisoners.

They were then tried and convicted on one other indictment for burglary in the third degree, in entering the lancy store of Joseph W. Trust, 67 Walker street, on the night of the 24th of October, and stealing porcelain figures, books, &c., valued at \$32.

Also, for burglary in the first degree, in entering the dwelling of Frederick Levy, 78 Bowery, on the 4th of November, and stealing \$150 worth of jewelry. The punishment on these convictions can be extended to the length of their natural lives. They were remanded for trial on several indictments for arson in the first degree, and also for burglary.

False Pretences.—Alfred Wattells, of Hudson, Wastried on a charge of obtaining credit on goods by false pretences, from the firm of McDougall, Sampson, & Knapp, of 101 Front street, on the 30th of July last. The only svidence offered was, th t. Mr. Wattells saked for credit, which was given him to the amount of \$330, on his as

PROSPECTUS

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On the Fourth of Januay next will be published the first
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THE Public are hereby informed, that a Stage for the accommodation of Passengers, will run between Tarrytown and New York, as follows.—Leaves the Franklin House, Tarrytown, werry Mouday, Wednesday, Thus sad y and Saturday, at 70 clock, and arrive at Williamsbridge in time for the half past 18 o'lock train of cars for New York. Returning will serve Williamsbridge the same day, immediately after the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New York.

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M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

Jan. 10, 143.